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PAID PAYMENT.
 ers in New York
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 er 27.—Meyers Brothers,
 ers, of Nos. 622 and
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 aggregate \$100,000.

with a Shotgun.
 mber 27.—An Albany
 rning News says a
 ill-known farmer,
 ve miles of Sylva
 eed off with a

last year. Last year they came out behind; this year they are about \$1,500 ahead. It is said W. B. Kent, right tackle, will be elected captain of next year's team. Kent is a fine student and a man of concentrated Christian life.

activity of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves.

Let us send you a book all about it. Sent free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

There were 128 delegates in attendance, including twenty-three preachers. The work of the convention was most satisfactory to all. Dr. C. P. Williamson, of Atlanta, presided over the convention and was a leader in all its movements.

is prisoner handcuffed and locked to the seat. In some way Caruthers detached the chain from the cuffs and with the shackles still on his hands plunged head first through the window. The night was very dark and no trace of him could be found.

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South Broad St.
Atlanta, Ga. Mail
treatment given by sending for symptom
blank No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women;
No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh.
Mails 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 1.

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Until the 20th of December

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Either in car load lots or by retail, shipped to any State in the Union. We manufacture the finest class of MANTELS in the market—latest and most unique designs. We are better equipped and in better shape for the manufacturing of goods than any house in the South. Only until the 20th of December, 1896, will we continue to cut prices

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ROLLER TRAY TRUNKS.



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TRUNK AND BAG CO.,
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Much Turkey!

You are going to eat too much today—gorging is the word--and, of course, you

will be "almost" sick. Not necessary, however. If you will take TYNER'S DYSPESIA REMEDY just after eating you will feel easy and comfortable.

One dose will relieve indigestion at once, while a few doses will cure the worst forms of dyspepsia. For sale everywhere.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 28, 1896.

The Movement of Gold.
 Let us refrain, brethren, from "agitating" the silver question. It is true that the gold monetarists continue to "agitate," but, under the circumstances, they are supposed to be privileged characters.

However, as it is a settled fact that we are to have the gold standard for at least four years, what may be called the gold question becomes important. This question, however, bears no relation at this time to any effort that has been or may be made to get rid of the gold standard; but relates solely to the movement of gold. This movement is worth considering because gold is our standard of value, and its shipment hither and yonder has an undeniable influence on the course of prices, and, therefore, on the prosperity or lack of prosperity of the people of this country.

One of the most important announcements since the election of Mr. McKinley is to the effect that arrangements are now on foot to establish the gold standard in India. Another announcement equally as interesting is that Russia has absorbed and is still absorbing every dollar of the increased gold production of the world, and is likely to call for more.

Of course there are those who are ready to remark glibly that the movement of gold about from country to country produces no effect whatever, since the gold is still in existence performing its functions as a money standard. But if this is true why do the bankers of New York, big and little, begin to feel skittish when our own gold supply is going abroad? If it amounts to nothing, why should the expert editors and financiers smell danger in it? If it is merely an ordinary trade transaction, why should the London bullionist write gloomily in regard to the prospect when Russia begins to draw gold out of the bank of England, and when the home government begins to supply India with the precious metal?

At this very moment an exchange in New York City composed of some of the largest bankers, is engaged in loaning money to England to prevent a decline in the London markets, which would result in a drain of gold from this country and a further issue of bonds. Meanwhile, this situation promises soon to show developments that will not tend to increase hilarity over the election of Mr. McKinley.

It is given out from London that the Bank of England is ready at any moment to raise its rate of discount, which will transfer the demand for gold from England to the United States. This is what happened when Austria was accumulating gold for the purpose of changing its monetary standard. Nearly every ounce of gold that went into the Austro-Hungarian treasury came from the United States; and it is likely we shall see the same process repeated when Russia insists on drawing gold, and when Great Britain establishes the gold standard in India. The recent decline in the price of silver was due to the knowledge of London bankers that preparations were under way for establishing the gold standard in India.

It is probable that the New York bankers can prevent the shipment of gold abroad until after McKinley's inauguration; but when the demand for gold falls too heavily on the Old Lady of Threadneedle street, she is sure to call the attention of customers to the fact that it is an easy matter to get their supply from the United States treasury.

Now these are matters that may be referred to without promoting what the eastern brethren call "silver agitation," for if all the world were to begin to "agitate" at this moment, the "agitation" would have not a particle of effect on the movement of gold. Therefore, the things are likely to follow. The fact is, matters that Mr. McKinley and his advisers, and the republican congress will have to consider and deal with in their proper order, and at the proper time—that is to say, when the emergency arises from time to time.

We now have what the bankers are pleased to call "international money" and on the party which the people have endorsed will devolve the responsibility of finding some means of preventing our European friends from stripping us of our available supply of standard money at their will and pleasure.

The demand for gold will inevitably increase far more rapidly than its production, especially if prosperity should begin to show its head in this country.

look forward to the moment when the same pressure and influence which has forced the gold standard on Europe and the United States will also force it upon Japan, and possibly, but not probably, on China.

All these things will have to be taken into consideration by Mr. McKinley and his advisers before the close of his administration. In fact, he will hardly have taken his seat before he will be called on to face the conditions that are brought about by the export of gold. In dealing with these conditions, we are of the opinion that he will find little opposition from the silver men, for we speak for these when we say that they will hail any event and withhold their opposition to every measure by means of which the republicans and gold standard men hope to restore prosperity.

Dr. Abbott and the Declaration.
 Dr. Lyman Abbott created something of a sensation in his Brooklyn pulpit last Sunday morning by advocating a principle of the declaration of independence that all just power is derived from the consent of the governed.

On what passage of scripture the eloquent divine based his negation of the right principle of free government does not appear from the meager telegraphic reports of his sermon. That his startling declaration, however, was in the nature of a bombshell and that his congregation listened with rapt astonishment to the strange gospel that fell from his lips, is abundantly proven by the extraordinary language of the charge itself.

Said Dr. Abbott:
 Our national experience has not sustained the principle that all just power is derived from the consent of the governed. On the contrary, that principle has frequently been reversed.

It is rather late "in the course of human events" for the declaration of independence to be arraigned before the American people on the charge of containing in its familiar verbiage a statement which it asserts. More than a hundred years have elapsed since the pen of Thomas Jefferson framed that immortal instrument; and upon the doctrines which it affirmed the battles of the American revolution were fought and the fabric of our constitutional freedom was subsequently reared.

It is not to be supposed that our democratic forefathers were so indifferent to the language of the declaration of independence as to allow that instrument to pass into history without a rigid scrutiny of every syllable which it contained. Not only its doctrines, but even its phraseology received the most careful consideration, and when the names of the signers were subsequently affixed to it, after only a few trivial alterations, it became the adopted language first of the signers themselves and then of the American people, who ratified it amid the blazings of bonfires.

Surely Dr. Abbott must have been laboring under some peculiar irritation when he sounded such a harsh note in his pulpit last Sunday. His assault upon the declaration not only calls into question the wisdom of our forefathers, but it denies one of the cardinal principles which our government has successfully maintained for more than a hundred years. The position which Dr. Abbott assumes does him a very great injustice. That he is a loyal patriot every one who knows him must admit, and yet the language which he employs in dealing with the declaration is by no means a proof of his sturdy Americanism. Had Abbott been on the scene of action during the time of the revolution it is safe to presume that he would not only have cheerfully affirmed the doctrine which he now assails, but that his patriotic arm would have battled for it in the grim trenches.

In support of his charge against the declaration Dr. Abbott cites the recent Chicago riot. Says the Brooklyn divine:

When we faced the rioters at Chicago, who demanded that we govern them only with their consent, we were told that the government rests on the consent of the governed, but we no longer believe in it, nor in the philosophy on which it is founded.

Dr. Abbott commits himself to a very rash proposition in making the above statement. The principle of the declaration does not require the consent of every man governed but only of a majority. If the consent of every man were required it would be impossible to enforce the criminal statutes or punish a single violator of the law.

In still further defense of his position, Dr. Abbott cites the withdrawal of the southern states from the union in 1861. When the south seceded it was not in protest against the majority rule, but in affirmation of the doctrine of secession. She recognized the right of the majority to govern within the limits of the union, and in order to preserve her institutions she resorted to the act of secession, only to re-establish the majority rule within the limits of the confederacy.

Instead of reviving the principle of the declaration, therefore, our national experience has simply confirmed this truth.

Mark's Eye Is On the Senate.
 In spite of the self-denying patriotism which Mark Hanna has evinced in the oft-repeated declaration that he does not care to occupy a seat in the next cabinet, there is still no evidence of a desire on his part to remain in private life.

On the other hand it is only natural that Mr. Hanna should covet some good office; and while the result of the election in the statement which he makes with reference to a cabinet position, it does not follow, by any means, that his objection to that specific office includes every other post of honor within the gift of his party.

It is rumored that Mr. Hanna has a strong predilection for the senate and that a movement has already been started among his friends in Ohio for the purpose of landing him in that august body. Just at present Mr. Sherman is a serious obstacle in the way of Mark's ambition, and before the latter can be rewarded with a seat in the American house of lords it is necessary for Mr. Sherman either to retire from the contest or submit to the painful ordeal of defeat.

As yet, Mr. Sherman has intimated no

intention whatever of leaving the field clear to the republican boss, and the inference is that he will be in the race when the time for electing his successor rolls around. Like Senator Morrill, he is anxious to retain his seat in the senate chamber as long as he has physical strength enough to occupy it. In the judgment of many of his constituents, however, Mr. Sherman is too old a man to be entrusted with the interests of the great state of Ohio for another six years. Younger blood is needed in the senate, and in response to this demand Mark Hanna looms into prominence. It is too early to hazard a prediction as yet, but if the republican boss decides to enter the race he will make things lively for Mr. Sherman.

Is It Hid Out?

If this end of the country is not permitted to participate in the great prosperity boom recently announced, may it not be permitted to peep through the keyhole at the affair and thus, as it were, feast its eyes on the extraordinary phenomenon?

We are not discounting the promises of the republicans that they propose to inaugurate an era of prosperity when they have the opportunity. The people have had faith in these promises and have not yet had an opportunity to carry out these promises. That opportunity will come to them only when Mr. McKinley is inaugurated. It would ill-become us, therefore, to say that the republican programme is a failure even before it is put into operation.

The republican promises are one thing, but the declaration that the indorsement of the gold standard has already restored prosperity is another and quite a different thing. It is a matter to investigate, and all our investigations fail to show any substantial improvement in the situation. The general tendency of prices is downward, and the tendency of sterling exchange is to rise to the gold-standard point. The railways, which are peculiarly sensitive to business conditions, show decreased earnings all along the line. Eighty railroads, canvassed by The Railway Age, say that not only has business not picked up since the election, but in parts of the south and west is distinctly worse.

Under these circumstances, it is natural that we should ask the high and mighty brethren to take us by our lily-white hand and show us some evidence of the tremendous "boom" which they announced a week after Mr. McKinley's election. If the place where this "boom" is kept is to be regarded as a secret, we promise in advance to tell. But we are eager by curiosity to know where it is and how it looks.

The Rapid Increase of Divorces.
 In the current issue of The Century Magazine Marion Crawford deals in a sly manner with the subject of divorce laws in this country and shows that the number of marriage contracts yearly annulled by the courts is rapidly increasing.

Says the popular American writer:
 Twenty-five or thirty years ago divorces were so rare as to be regarded in the light of very uncommon exceptions to the general rule. The divorce law itself is not yet forty years old in England, nor twenty years old in France. In Italy there is no civil divorce whatever, and in the Catholic church only grants what are not properly divorces, but annulations of marriage, in very rare cases, and with the consent of the pope.

Even in America every one can remember how divorce was spoken of and thought of until very recently. Within a few years it was deemed to be something very like a disgrace, and certainly a profoundly cynical and immoral proceeding. Today we can meet of us content in our married states, and a dozen persons who have been divorced and been married again.

The truth of the foregoing statement is emphasized by the records of our own local courts. Almost daily sensational suits are filed revealing a most deplorable condition of affairs and showing plainly the need of radical legislation on this important subject. The business of the courts is very greatly impeded on account of divorce litigation, and less some check is speedily applied there is no telling what the result will be.

The democratic vote is immensely larger in 1896 than it was in 1892, and yet the gold men say it is dead. Will they kindly hold their breath until the funeral takes place?

If all the Ohio office-seekers attend the inauguration, people from other states will have to go into camp outside the city.

Weyler's victorious march back to Havana reminds us of Buckner's victorious surrender of Fort Donelson.

The republicans have won, but how big a slice of the pie will the colored brother in the south get? It is hardly necessary to ask that question.

So far as the federal feed trough is concerned, the colored voters of the south are on the retired list. They can have cake-walks, but the white brother gets all the offices.

Mr. Cleveland is lucky in having the aid of an exchange pool to prevent gold shipments and bond issues. Will Mr. McKinley be so lucky?

A football game is now worse than going to war with Spain. But the boys like it.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

As late as the seventeenth century there were no forks in England, and only a limited number on the continent. The spoon, however, is a much older utensil and has been in existence since the earliest times. Spoon was first made of horn; but hand-sawn commercial cutlery and bone have been found in the abodes of cave dwellers. Spoons of gold and silver are mentioned among the possessions of Nero, the great Roman emperor. In the days of the early Saxons every great brought his own knife and spoon, while the host provided only a towel at the close of the feast.

Oliver Goldsmith, it is said, stole the plot of his famous drama, "She Stoops to Conquer," from a joke played by a Lincolnshire resident named Grummit. Late one night a commercial traveler met Grummit on the road, and asked him where he might find the nearest inn. Grummit said he would gladly "show him the way to a

quiet respectable house of public entertainment for man and horse." The stranger thereupon conducted to Grummit's private residence. Everything he ordered was promptly brought him, and in the morning he asked for his bill, and was pleasantly surprised to find he had been a private guest. Other odd deeds of kindness are related of Grummit.

A unique souvenir has recently been presented to Queen Victoria by a Calcutta firm. It is an album containing the portraits of the ruling princes and chiefs of India and sixty-six views of their capitals and palaces. The photos were taken especially for this work. The album is an octavo, the cover is of a fine material, and the back and end covers are of silver. The leaves are illuminated in Oriental style, and the photos give a better idea of the social state of India than six books of travel.

One of the romantic legends of the first Thanksgiving Day in New England runs in this wise:
 It was the last Thursday in November, 1621. The day was cold and snowy, but the band of dauntless pilgrims at Plymouth Rock were housed in tolerable comfort. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon young, gallant John Alden was seen crossing the clearing. Under his left arm he carried a large yellow squirrel. It was a pumpkin. His steps were bent toward the house of Priscilla. Just past the rude village pump he was intercepted by stout Miles Standish. "Let us see, John," he said, "what you have to show for your I shall take the pumpkin to the maiden."

And with that he raised his substantial foot and kicked the amorous youth in the chest. The young man essayed to heartily into the spirit of the game, and for two hours the lusty champions rolled over and over, now gouging an eye, now breaking a nose, now bounding lightly on and off each other's countenances, while the good villagers gathered about and cheered right heartily. At length, as everybody knows, John Alden, getting a little down space, the pumpkin right into Priscilla's door yard. "Cut the game," said the young man, "I shall take the pumpkin to the maiden."

Weyler's Warfare.

"Give me no writing materials," said Weyler to his secretary.
 "Red or black ink, sir?"
 "Red, you fool! I'm going to fight a battle!"

GENERAL WEYLER'S FAILURES.

Philadelphia Times: General Weyler, the Spanish commander in Cuba, has returned to Havana after an unsuccessful campaign of several weeks against the rebels. He has lost over 30,000 men, well equipped with modern arms and artillery, while Maceo has not over 4,000 effective men in the entire province against him. But Maceo is in the possession of the mountains, and his positions, which are difficult of approach, and it is not surprising that Weyler has returned empty-handed. He is expected to turn the tide in favor of the Spaniards in Cuba must be accomplished by a successful military campaign.

New York Journal: Weyler is back in Havana. It is but the other day that he set forth in force to dislodge the insurgents from the mountains. He was defeated, and the rebels, who were the world to look at, while he was in the mountains, now he is back in Havana, notwithstanding the fact that he has not been able to crush the rebellion. The Cuban people are not yet ready to give up the struggle, and possibly his retreat upon Havana may be advertised, with the help of the Cuban people, as a failure.

New York Mail and Express: Let no one be misled by the moral of the latest failure. It means, in the present context of Spanish sentiment and finances, the success of the Cuban rebels. It means that both Gomez and Maceo have proved their military genius. It means that the famous trocha is a wall of mist, to be penetrated by the Cuban rebels. It means that the Cuban people are not yet ready to give up the struggle, and possibly his retreat upon Havana may be advertised, with the help of the Cuban people, as a failure.

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

Says the editor of The Gwinnett Herald:
 "We took a trip into Cain's district last week and were surprised to find so much of the country. At nearly every farm corner we saw a sign that said 'place twenty bales were scattered around, and a popular rumor had it that the people are disposed to hold unless they are forced to sell."

The editor of The Jackson Times is out for a bargain. He says:
 "We have a lot of our last summer's duster for a winter overcoat in tolerably good condition. If there is any probability of striking out, we will have the buttons sewed on at once and subject it to a course of renovation. A few more of our kind are going through two railroad wrecks, twelve summers, a feather renovator and innumerable blacking, and are now ready to be put into place. The price is two dollars and a half. The people are disposed to hold unless they are forced to sell."

The Albany Herald perpetrates this pun:
 "Come to think of it, there is one little thing that we have not mentioned in our state of the state supreme court. But though it may be stretching the matter too far to say, it is one of the biggest men in the state."

Sings The Jonesboro Enterprise:
 "The Georgia 'possum smiles with glee
 And gives his tail an extra crook,
 When he is served with a big mass of
 And gallant champion, McCook."

The Rome Commercial is growing pessimistic. It says:
 "An honest politician is a politician that has been caught up with."

Is there any consolation in this, from The Atlanta Journal:
 "Folks who cannot sleep are usually they who have plenty of money to go where they please."

STATE PERSONAL POINTS.

Says The Savannah News:
 "Senator Golden, who has introduced into the legislature a bill to increase the salaries of about all of the officials of the state government, is, as might have been supposed, a popular man. He seems to be running a state government is about the same kind of work as digging a ditch, and it is a waste of money to pay him \$2,000 a year for holding the office of governor if he can be hired to hold it for \$2,500. It is observed, meaning that Senator Golden's bill says nothing about the salaries of the members of the legislature."

The Blue Ridge Post has this of Congressman Tate:
 "There never was a more gallant and earnest worker than Carter Tate. When he is in earnest and marshals his forces well, he is a force to be reckoned with in the nomination of Judge Guber, and he is nominated at all, for Guber to have been pulled him through."

Hon. J. R. Henderson, of Forsyth county, is no longer the boasted "only tenant in the legislature." He has bought a place in the western part of Forsyth county and will shortly move there, says The Cherokee Advance.

The editor of The Fitzgerald Leader, who emigrated from the northwest to Georgia, says: "We would venture to suggest that the best legislator is the one who introduces the least number of bills and kills the most of them."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Anticipation.
 Turkey on Thanksgiving day
 Mos' too big ter fit!
 Christmas comin' cross de way!
 Gimme me Christmas gif!

Ain't so much on weal an lamb!
 Rabbit run too swift!
 Christmas time I want my dram—
 Gimme Christmas gif!

Chune dat fiddle-chune 'em right!
 Gittin' off an stiff!
 Bet I'll dance, do! Christmas night—
 Gimme Christmas gif!

A Few Vacant Chairs.
 "Have all the family with you Thanks giving, major?"
 "No; there was only fifteen of 'em; seven missed the train."

Mr. Madison Carver writes a volume of poems before breakfast every morning, and it's in the hands of a publisher by noon.

A correspondent says we need "a new national air."
 Some of the office seekers will give us airs enough after the major lands them.

We recognize that there's a war going on in Cuba, and that's the nearest we come to it.

Life's but a game of football—Exchange. No; not as rough as that, thank heaven!

It turns out that Colonel Ingersoll was not "struck speechless" by his recent affliction. In answer to reportorial inquiry the colonel's advance agent said: "He's upstairs swearing!"

"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain."

Be comforted: You'll live to kick again!

From a Popular Standpoint.

"How I enjoy that poet!" he exclaimed.

"And why?"

"Because he has such fine hair for football."

"Don't growl about the warm weather; it's better than buying coal."

The Chicago Times-Herald prints an excellent likeness of Colonel Hanna, and he looks just as human and unhappy as the rest of us.

Weyler's Warfare.

"Give me no writing materials," said Weyler to his secretary.

"Red or black ink, sir?"

"Red, you fool! I'm going to fight a battle!"

What a drawing platform card this would be: "Kipling and Crane."

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

The Savannah News, in an editorial on "Fair Elections," says:

"The legislature favors a more stringent election law. The only difficulty in the way of enacting such a law is that of agreeing upon a law that would come nearer to accomplishing the object aimed at. The present registration law was a step in the right direction, it appears to give very general satisfaction. In most of the counties it worked admirably at the recent state and national elections. In those counties it was carried out honestly both in letter and spirit. In a few counties there were complaints that men were allowed to register who were not entitled to do so, and that their names were not stricken out of the rolls. It appears to give very general satisfaction. In most of the counties it worked admirably at the recent state and national elections. In those counties it was carried out honestly both in letter and spirit. 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READY FOR BALLOTS

Arrangements Have Been Completed for the City Election.

ONLY CONTEST IN FIRST WARD

The Wednesday Election Will Be Devoid of Excitement Except in the Race Over Thomas's Seat.

Everything is in readiness for the city election next Wednesday. Managers have named, all the election paraphernalia, tally sheets, etc., have been prepared and nothing now remains to be done but to receive the ballots and count out the result.

Deputy City Clerk Buchanan has had a busy time of it getting everything in shape. On Tuesday all the polling places will be ready.

Only one, the third ward polling place, has been positively decided on. It will be in Thompson's & Ivy's store, at the junction of Butler, Fraser and Hunter streets.

The other polling places will be in the neighborhood of those usually selected in the different wards.

The election managers are all well-known citizens:

In the first ward they are: Messrs. James L. Mayson, W. K. Booth and W. H. West.

In the second ward: Messrs. M. M. Welch, W. E. McNeal and J. T. Gathers.

In the third ward: Messrs. T. J. Buchanan, F. L. Allen and J. H. Fischer.

In the fourth ward: Messrs. W. H. Smith, W. M. Terry and B. H. Norris.

In the fifth ward: Messrs. James Bell, L. W. Sims and M. G. Parker.

In the sixth ward: Messrs. A. L. Holbrook, W. F. Crussell and James Banks.

In the seventh ward: Messrs. B. H. Caldwell, J. D. Frazier and B. J. King.

Interest has centered in the contest in the first ward. The seat vacated by Colonel L. P. Thomas will be scrambled for in lively fashion.

Four candidates are working might and main for the place. They are Sheriff Barnes, Messrs. William Fincher, G. T. Eubank, and John C. Mitchell, each of whom is calculated to make it a warm contest for the others.

Four mass meetings have been held, with Messrs. Fincher and Eubank central figures. All efforts to reach a settlement and center on one candidate have failed. The first ward is badly split up over the different contestants.

The first ward race is the only one that lends spice to the approaching election.

MINSTRELS ARE COMING.

Will Be at the Imperial Next Week.

For next week Manager Jack Wheeler, of the Imperial, has secured what will, no doubt, prove the most popular attraction ever offered at the theater, in the "Dixie Minstrels." The company is made up of colored performers, some of whom are among the cleverest in the country in their line. The famous Cheatham Brothers, Bill and Lawrence, and men, comedians, singers and dancers, head the list of performers, which includes others whose ability is unquestioned. The "Dixie" will open their engagement at the Imperial Monday night. The prices will be 10, 20 and 30 cents.

FUTURE OF SILVER.

Moreton Frewen Makes Some Suggestions About It.

From The Washington Star.

Moreton Frewen, the well-known English bimetalist, who came to this country some time ago to work quietly for the election of Bryan, is in the city as a guest of Senator Cameron. Mr. Frewen is the acknowledged head of European bimetalists, and is a man of wide-world note. He was seen by a Star reporter today, and discussed the question of the future of the Russian currency reform proposals, the Indian famine and the Kansas proposal to give currency to the Mexican dollar. The famous Cheatham Brothers go into as much length by Mr. Frewen.

Mr. Frewen makes some startling proposals, one of them being that silver states could use all the silver they wanted and gold states stick by gold.

Asked where he thought the defeat of Bryan left silver, Mr. Frewen said:

"Much where it has been, I suppose, at any time during the past twenty years. Every nation waiting for every other nation. The position of the metal itself at the present moment shows the hopeless mess into which the world's exchanges have drifted. No one can tell whether in the coming six months we shall have a great fall, or, on the other hand, a great rise. In silver, the Russian currency reforms require that Russia shall pay out gold for some 2,000,000,000 ounces of silver in order to cancel 200,000,000 small round notes and to issue in their place 500,000,000 silver rubles. Such a demand might keep silver at or near its old par for years to come. On the other hand, India is threatened with a very serious famine, which may depress silver terribly."

"What is the exact relation between a famine in India and cheaper silver? You see, if India has plenty of produce to export—wheat, cotton, jute and other things—the balance of trade is favorable, so that India is a large customer for her money metal, silver. As matters stand, however, India is importing wheat, and therefore exporting silver to pay for the wheat. If the famine is serious, as I fear, it may affect the exchanges, not only with India, but with China and Japan; the cheaper rates for silver greatly stimulating the exports of both these countries. With the Japanese yen exchanging at today's rate, about ten for one sovereign, instead of five for one, the position of Japan as a manufacturer of silver is immensely strengthened. You here will require a very high tariff, indeed, against Japanese silks, bicycles, umbrellas, coal—a thousand things, if your dollar, which used to give the Japanese exporter to San Francisco one yen only,

and which now gives him two yen in exchange, is presently to give him three yen. It is not possible that manufacturing industries can be built up on your Pacific coast, no matter how high your tariff, so long as the present cheapness of silver gives a bonus of 100 per cent on every export across the Pacific from Japan, China and the Malay Peninsula."

ELECTRICITY BY CRIMINALS.

It Has Been Successfully Employed in Safe Breaking.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Every municipality which supplies its own electric light, and every trolley car company in the land has put into the hands of the crackman a means of attack, silent, and certain—the electric current. The day of nitro-glycerine, dynamite and drills of tempered steel is gone. There need be no more wrecking of safes, with its accompanying noise, nor will it ever again be necessary for the midnight worker to force off layer by layer, with a crowbar and jimmy, the iron doors of the treasure chest. Give him a carbon stick, a bunch of wire, and thirty minutes free from interruption, and the hoard is his.

Samuel Rodman, Jr., of Chicago, who has opened a safe and vault of nearly every construction, and who, if he should choose to drop his work as an expert in high explosives, could probably earn as much as any bank president in the country by turning a bank crackman, has been experimenting recently with the electric current, and now, after years spent in showing how easy it was to get into the coffers of banking institutions by means of nitro-glycerine, drills, and the like, he says that those methods are things of the past.

Within a week a workman in this city using a carbon stick mowed his way through five inches of wrought iron in thirty minutes. The hole made was big enough to allow the insertion of the hand and arm of a man of medium size. All that is necessary for a burglar to do now is to connect wires with a terminal wire, and the main wires of an electric light plant turn under the sidewalk. At this point he can get the full current generated at the central station. He can trail these wires along the gutter under the cover of darkness and into the building where he has a safe to crack. He attaches his carbon to the wire and burns his way to the treasure which he covets. Detection, as far as the act of connecting with the main wires is concerned, would not be likely, for men from the electric light plant are constantly removing the conduit covers and working under the sidewalk, and the bank burglar might readily pass as such a workman. In the smaller cities the trolley wire can be used in the same way and with the same result. The increase in the amount of electricity used would not be noticeable enough at the central station to cause comment, because similar variations in consumption are constantly occurring. When the burglar gets his supply of electricity from the trolley all that would be necessary for him to do to get the circuit would be to run the other wire to a water pipe.

ON A TOMBSTONE.

The Strange Epitaph Inscribed by a Widow To Her Husband.

From The Kansas City Times.

Out in Oak Hill cemetery, the fashionable burying ground of this city, a marble shaft towers far above its neighbors. It is colossal in size, white as the driven snow, carved in proportions, exquisite in design, airy and graceful as a spire, the cathedral of Milan when viewed from far away. It is the observed of all those who visit the beautiful cemetery and who tread its flowered and shadowy avenues, they linger at the granite base to admire the delicate carving and ponder upon the strange and suggestive inscription chiseled upon its polished surface:

"At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—Proverbs, xlii, 22.

This unusual and unique monument marks the grave of one prominent citizen. He was prominent in business, prominent in politics, prominent in social affairs. He was the personification of business integrity, a leader in public enterprises, the exemplar of the young men of the community.

By and by, even as some insidious disease takes possession of the human body, an appetite for strong drink took possession of this business man, this political leader, this social lion, this model for young men. It came about like this: First, the glad new year's happy greeting then the convivial camp and the merry state of affairs, then the words of the preacher, who recounted the many good things the man, now dead, had said and done when living, though some marveled much at his neglect to "adorn a tale and point a moral." And long lines of civic societies, with their plumes nodding in the breeze and their rich regalia a picture of beauty, threw over the rich man's granite base the words of charity and cast into the open grave the emblems of immortality.

The man had lived and was dead and buried, and the great world, forgetting his faults and frailties, remembered only his excellences. But the widow? She remembered—even if she did not remember the virtues of her husband—the curse, the ruin of ruin. And one day, by her orders, the imposing monument above his grave was erected, and around it, from apex to granite base, the sculptor had chiseled from the marble a snake of many coils, whose forked tongue, ever protruding, and stony eyes, never closing, are a constant warning to those who look upon it and the strange device upon the polished surface marked "the broad mantle of charity" and biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Harber, the great authority on fish, says that every square mile of the sea is inhabited by 120,000,000 finny creatures.

HOUSE'S BUSY DAY

Lower House Passed Many Bills and Resolutions Yesterday.

BROKE RECORD FOR ONE DAY

Bill To appropriate \$2,500 To Georgia School for Deaf Passes.

SOME NEW BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED

Mr. Dunham Wants County Officers To Hold Office for Four Years—Routine of House Yesterday.

Yesterday was a busy day in the house of representatives. No less than seventeen bills were passed and sent to the senate; the largest day's work yet done by the house. Quite a number of new bills were introduced and referred.

Most of the measures passed are of a local nature and only one or two of them are of general interest. An appropriation bill was put through, the largest yet acted on by the house. It is a bill to appropriate \$2,500 to the trustees of the Georgia school for the deaf.

The appropriation for the school for the deaf for this year run short more than \$2,000, by reason of the increase of students, and the bill is to make good the deficit. The regular appropriation bill for the institution has not yet been considered by the finance committee. When the appropriation bill came up yesterday, Mr. Madrilin, of Chatham, asked for information on the matter, stating that before voting an appropriation to the school he desired to know something about it. He said that he had heard of certain criticisms of the institution.

Dr. Taylor, of Meriwether, chairman of the deaf asylum committee and author of the bill, explained why the deficit existed, and he asked that the bill pass. Mr. Little, chairman of the finance committee, also spoke in favor of the bill and it was then passed.

Mr. Slator's Bills Pass.

Mr. Slator's bill to allow the judge of the city court of Atlanta to adjourn that court at his discretion without regard to the law governing the adjournment of courts was taken up, read the third time and passed. Mr. Slator explained the provisions of the bill and it was passed by a vote of 93 yeas to nothing.

Mr. Slator's bill to encourage free competition in the matter of bidding for public work done by the state or counties was read the third time and passed.

The bill by Mr. Slator, of Fulton, to provide additional compensation for the sheriff of the supreme court, was read the third time and put upon its passage; but on motion of Mr. Slator it was temporarily laid on the table.

The bill by Mr. Armstrong, of Wilkes, to exempt Wilkes county from the provisions of the act regulating the payment of costs of courts in certain cases, was laid on the table temporarily.

The bill to appropriate \$25,000 to the Georgia School of Technology, by Mr. Knowles, of Fulton, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Knowles it was made a special order for 11:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Jury List Revision, in January.

The bill by Mr. Bartlett, of Paulding, to provide for the biennial revision of the jury lists, to take place in January instead of August, was the next bill in order. It was read the third time and passed by Mr. Bartlett. He said it is to change the time of revision because under the existing law such revision is made just prior to state election and it gives opportunity for political manipulation by unscrupulous parties. The bill was passed.

Mr. Felder's bill, to authorize parties to file for record bonds for their in the same manner that they are required to do, was the next in order and it was passed.

The joint resolution by Mr. Bowden, of Habersham, to authorize the governor to suspend the charter of the city of Blue Ridge and Atlantic railroad, was taken up and passed. It was explained by Mr. Johnson, of Hall county.

The next bill taken up was a bill to amend the charter of the Finance Banking Company of Atlanta, by Mr. Felder, of Fulton, to authorize the company to issue debenture coupon bonds. It was read the third time and passed.

To Abolish Elbert City Court.

The bill to abolish the city court of Elbert county, introduced by Mr. Swift, of Elbert, was the next taken up. It provides that the judges now serving in that court be transferred to the city court of Elberton. It was read the third time and passed.

The bill to re-enact the charter of the Atlanta, Atlantic and Great Western railroad and Navigation Company, by Mr. Slator, of Fulton, was next put upon its passage. It was passed by 108 yeas and no nays.

Mr. Dodson's bill, to make certain the payment of costs by requiring non-residents to deposit sufficient money to cover the costs of their cases, was brought up, was read and it was passed.

The bill to provide for the establishment of a public school system in Rowell, Cobb county, by authorizing the people of that place to issue bonds, was introduced by Mr. Moyley, of Cobb, was the next bill in order for a third reading. It was passed.

The bill by Mr. Redding, of Pike, to change the time of holding the term of the superior court of Pike county was next read the third time and passed.

The bill by Mr. Harrell, of Dodge, to prescribe that twenty school days shall be a scholastic month was the next in order. It was laid on the table temporarily, in the absence of Mr. Harrell.

The bill by Mr. McDuffie, of McDuffie, to change the time of holding the superior court of McDuffie county was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fogarty's bill to provide for the registration of the voters of Summerville, Richmond county, was also passed.

To Make Good a Deficit.

The bill to appropriate \$2,500 to the Georgia School for the Deaf, to meet a deficit incurred by that institution, was taken up. The house went into committee of the whole on the bill. Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, in the chair.

Mr. McDuffie, of Chatham, said he had heard that certain criticisms had been made on the bill he desired an explanation.

Dr. Taylor, of Meriwether, asked the bill, and Mr. Little, of Muscogee, chairman of the finance committee, explained that the bill is for the purpose of appropriating money to meet a deficit incurred by reason of the increase of the number of students. The bill was then reported favorably by the committee of the whole and put upon its passage. The yeas and nays were called and the bill was passed by a vote of 124 to nothing.

Mr. Felker's Bill Passes.

Mr. Felker's bill to provide additional methods for collecting purchase money notes when there is a reservation of title, was passed. It provides that the holder of a note where title to personal property is reserved will not lose in trover, nor attach a lien to the property. It will also do away with delay when

the amount involved exceeds the jurisdiction of justice courts.

New Bills Introduced Yesterday.

The following new bills were introduced yesterday:

By Mr. Durham, of Bartow—A bill to amend the constitution so as to make the term of office of all county officers four years instead of two years.

By Mr. Hale, of Coweta—A bill to prevent the sacrifice of real estate when sold by legal process.

By Mr. Hall, of Coweta—A bill to annul an act to prohibit the manufacture of certain spirituous wines and liquors made from apples, peaches and grapes, so far as the said act affects Coweta county.

By Mr. Wright, of Dougherty—A bill to amend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Albany.

By Mr. Brinson, of Emanuel—A bill to pay Mrs. Mary V. Love \$100 for the burning of her house by the sheriff of Screven county while attempting to capture Tom Kendrick, a fugitive from justice.

By Mr. Brinson, of Emanuel—A bill to pay Willis E. Brier \$250 for the burning of his house by a posse attempting to capture a criminal said to have been concealed therein.

By Mr. Palmer, of Fulton—A bill to provide for more speedy determination of habeas corpus cases.

By Mr. Slator, of Fulton, by request—A bill to amend the business of fraternal beneficiary orders by requiring them to make reports of their business to the insurance commission.

By Mr. Slator, of Fulton, by request—A bill to establish a public school system in Greensboro, Greene county.

By Mr. Sells, of Jackson—A resolution to pay a pension to Mrs. Sarah Cooper, of Jackson county.

By Mr. Mansfield, of McIntosh—A joint resolution to suspend collection of taxes in 1896 in McIntosh county on account of a tornado destroying the property and business of that county, making it impossible for the people and county to respond to the payment of their obligations.

By Mr. Dodson, of Sumter—A bill to change the corporate limits of the city of Americus.

By Mr. Hill, of Troup—A bill to appropriate \$25,000 to the Georgia Normal and Industrial college to be used for furnishing and equipping that institution.

By Mr. Hawes, of Warren—A bill to prohibit arresting officers from settling cases in their hands.

By Mr. West, of Lowndes—A bill to annul charter of Valdosta.

By Mr. Slator, of Fulton—A bill to allow county commissioners of Bibb county to work the convict force in that county on the streets of Macon.

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CONTEST FOR A SEAT

Clay County Contest Not Yet Settled by Committee on Elections.

PUT OFF UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Committee Considering Adviseability of Sending To Clay County To Ascertain Wishes of Voters.

The committee on privileges and elections of the house has not yet agreed upon a report on the Clay county contest case. The committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon and discussed the case, but the matter was again postponed.

The committee appointed a sub-committee to consider the advisability and propriety of making a recommendation to the house that another committee be sent to Clay county to take testimony from certain voters who cast their ballots for "Foster," "Alex Foster" and "J. Foster," with the view of learning if it was their intention to vote for A. L. Foster, the populist nominee, who was declared elected by the board of canvassers of his county. About forty ballots of the kind mentioned were cast and they were counted for A. L. Foster, electing him by a majority of three votes.

Foster's opponent, W. P. Killingsworth, is contesting the seat on the ground that the ballots were illegally counted for A. L. Foster, being marked Alex Foster and Foster in a number of cases. The populist member claims that the voters intended to cast their ballots for him and his claim was sustained by the count.

The case was discussed at length before the elections committee yesterday afternoon. It seems that there is a strong democratic sentiment in the committee that Foster is entitled to the seat and it is doubtful if a report will finally be made favorable to the contestant, Judge Killingsworth.

Resolved, That we postpone until Monday to hear the report of the sub-committee, Messrs. Chapman, Slator, Burwell, Ware and West, of Lowndes.

Thomas, of Ware, democrats, took the position that the ballots in question should not be counted for A. L. Foster.

Chapman offered the motion that a committee be appointed to report as to the propriety of sending to Clay county to ascertain the desire of the voters whose ballots were not explicit. Colonel Moldring made a clear and interesting exposition of the law and practice of legislative bodies governing the election of members.

Resolved, That we postpone until Monday to hear the report of the sub-committee, Messrs. Chapman, Slator, Burwell, Ware and West, of Lowndes.

WANT LITTLEJOHN FOR JUDGE.

Dooly County Bar Association Considers and Adopts Resolutions.

Cordale, Ga., November 27.—(Special.)—At a full meeting of the Dooly County Bar Association yesterday the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we commend to the consideration of the Georgia bar association the case of the Southwestern circuit, where we have been unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Our honored and distinguished judge, Judge H. H. Felt, has been nominated as justice of the supreme court of Georgia, and

"Whereas, The promotion of Judge Felt will create a vacancy in the office of judge of the superior court of the Southwestern circuit; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Bar Association of Dooly County, That, having full confidence in the upright, patriotic, integrity and legal ability of Colonel J. A. Littlejohn, we respectfully urge the members of the legislature of the state of Georgia to elect him to that office.

Resolved, That we commend the stand taken by our immediate representatives and senator in behalf of Mr. Littlejohn and respectfully ask them to press the claims of Mr. Littlejohn before the legislature.

Resolved, That we commend the representatives of our old circuit, the Oconee, for the loyal support that is being given by them to Mr. Littlejohn in his race for judge of the circuit of Dooly county is entitled to some recognition."

EX-MAYOR MAY HAS VERTIGO.

Richmond County's Coroner Falls on the Pavement and Is Hurt.

Augusta, Ga., November 27.—(Special.)—Hon. Robert H. May, for many years mayor of Augusta, and now coroner of Richmond county, fell today on Broad street, before the Georgia Railroad bank, in a fit of vertigo.

He cut his head severely on the pavement. Physicians who were near at hand came to his assistance, after which he was taken home in a hack. He is doing well tonight.

to their property a protection they could not otherwise have, should remain as it is.

The Bill Was Killed.

Senator Shreve raised the point that under the laws of Georgia this act would not bring about the end desired. He held that even if a man stole a drove of cattle or hogs or sheep it would be necessary in the indictment to specify each animal, and as not one of those might equal the \$30 valuation, the chances are the thief would get off.

Senator Gilchrist responded again, advocating the measure and pointing out the money difference in which the law took cognizance in larceny from the house.

Senator Stewart, of the twenty-seventh district, believed in standing by the committee.

Senator Gray said that while he had the highest respect for the committee, he had a higher respect for his obligations to the people. His bill, he said, was not in favor of criminals of the state but his object was to save the people of the state and county all unnecessary expense.

The motion to agree to the report of the committee was adopted by yeas 30, nays 17, and the bill was killed.

The Collection Bill Passed.

Senator Sheffield, requiring county tax collectors to make monthly reports and to turn over to the state treasury or to the state depository the amount of money in hand at the end of each month, was reconsidered, and after a brief speech by its author, was passed by a vote of 34 to 0.

On the bill that provides for the election of judges and solicitors by the people and which has received an unfavorable report from the committee, the bill was made a special order for next Wednesday.

RED MANY REMEDIES.

Paine's Celery Compound Was the Only One that Succeeded.



The essential difference between Paine's celery compound and the bewildering number of sarsaparillas and nerynes that its success has brought into existence is that Paine's celery compound furnishes just the appropriate nutriment to the exhausted nerves, and securely builds up the system against disease, while the unscientific remedies confuse and add to the derangement of the organs.

The most permanent and direct cure for debility, nervous weakness, languor, and a "run-down" condition, is the strong, reliable Paine's celery compound. The rasping, irritating effect of a badly nourished nervous system upon all the organs of the body causes when this medicine is used.

Paine's celery compound is the most advanced nerve and brain strengthener and restorer known to medical science.

The tired, worn-out sufferer who is not advancing toward health, is falling back. There is no standstill in bad health. One can endure a headache or a backache once, one can endure it twice, but the repeated sick headache and the constant pain in the back and in the region of the heart must be got rid of. For the permanent and positive cure of these unhealthy states of the body, as evinced by repeated attacks of rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, or kidney trouble, there is nothing to be compared for a moment with the great remedy of Professor Edward E. Paine, M.D., of Dartmouth Medical School, Paine's celery compound.

If you are out of health or depressed because of repeated trials of other remedies, take a fresh start. The weather is in your favor. There is no experience like that of hundreds of others of Mrs. Lydia M. Den, of Marion, Ind.:

"Before commencing the use of Paine's celery compound I was treated by several doctors, and tried many remedies, but not got any better. I seemed to be broken down. I was tired all the time my constitution seemed to be giving out. I weighed only 115 pounds last fall when I commenced using Paine's celery compound. In less than two months I weighed 150 pounds, an unusual weight for me. I had better health ever since, and I feel better this summer than I have for years."

"My little daughter was away from home on a visit, and came home looking as if she had a hard sickness. I went right to work and got her a bottle of Paine's celery compound, and she has had better health since then than she had in her life, in less than a week, and is growing fast."

There is no woman who, in the face of herself, can fail to take Paine's celery compound under similar circumstances.

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE ADDICTION.

Adopted by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.

Thanksgiving Necessities.

NEW YORK STATE SWEET CIDER. EVAPORATED CIDER—For Mince Meat. PUMPKINS—MINCE MEAT.

MAYOR'S VETO PEN

Kills the Resolution Allowing Council To

Fix Salaries at Will.

THINKS IT UNWISE AND UNFAIR

States His Objections in a Clear and Lucid Argument.

APPROVES THE OTHER SALARY RESOLUTIONS

Thinks Board Members Should Be Paid Salaries and Approves the Amounts Advised by Council.

Mayor King yesterday vetoed the resolution passed at the last session of the city council, asking the legislature to empower the mayor and general council to fix the salaries of municipal officers whenever they saw fit, before those municipal officers were elected.

Mayor King gives as his reason for this veto the argument that the council would be in a position to raise or lower the salaries of officers and thereby their nomination and election, so that, though a mayor was elected on the understanding that the salary of the office was to be a certain sum, it might be reduced greatly at the will of the administration that preceded him. He regards this as an unsatisfactory and unfair arrangement.

The resolution voted was introduced by Alderman Woodruff at the special meeting of council held Wednesday. It passed the council by an almost unanimous vote.

The mayor's message approves all of the changes in salaries of city officers suggested by the Wednesday council meeting. The veto message will be of unusual interest and is therefore published in full:

Mayor King's Message.

To the Honorable General Council: I approve the action of your honorable body requesting the legislature to so amend the charter of the city as that \$100 per annum shall be paid after January 1, 1937, to each of the police commissioners, except the chairman of the board, who is to be paid \$200, and except the secretary, who shall be paid \$50, and so that each member of the board of health shall be paid \$100 per annum, except the president, who shall be paid \$200 per annum.

I also approve your action in asking legislation that will fix the salary of the city sexton after January 1, 1937, at \$2,000 per annum, the change being made by the system of perquisites heretofore applicable to that office is also to be abolished upon such amendment going into effect, and it being understood that a reasonable salary should be paid, than that an inadequate amount should be allowed and the difference be expected to be realized from the perquisites heretofore provided.

I greatly regret that I cannot approve the action taken which asks for legislation allowing the mayor and general council to fix salaries of municipal officers at any time before their election, and I believe that the change being made by the system of perquisites heretofore applicable to that office is also to be abolished upon such amendment going into effect, and it being understood that a reasonable salary should be paid, than that an inadequate amount should be allowed and the difference be expected to be realized from the perquisites heretofore provided.

My reasons for disapproving this action are that it has been the universal custom, so far as I am aware, for the mayor and general council to fix salaries of municipal officers at any time before their election, and I believe that the change being made by the system of perquisites heretofore applicable to that office is also to be abolished upon such amendment going into effect, and it being understood that a reasonable salary should be paid, than that an inadequate amount should be allowed and the difference be expected to be realized from the perquisites heretofore provided.

Each year could not arise with faithful and faithful public officials serving as members of the general council, as is now the case, but this legislation is not sought for the present only, but for all time, and the best way to avoid possible difficulties in this direction is to leave the matter as at present, viz: Have the mayor and general council fix the salaries of those to be appointed, elected, and before there is any person who will fill any given office. Resolving that the mayor and general council fix the salaries of those to be appointed, elected, and before there is any person who will fill any given office.

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PHYSICIANS IN MEXICO

SECOND PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Something of the Work Done and the Hospitality Shown by the Mexicans.

City of Mexico, November 26.—(Special Correspondent of the Southern Association Press.)—The second Pan-American medical congress, held in this city on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of this month, created quite an unusual interest in the display of unbounded hospitality and fraternal feeling. It is difficult to say whether the gifts or the recipients of the gifts were the more pleased. All appeared equally delighted.

From every point of view the congress was a success, and the opinion of the United States medical men in the Mexicans more than maintained unvaried reputation for hospitality to strangers, but they like to demonstrate that the medical men of the country are as capable as the more courteous, which is saying a good deal.

The program was a very lengthy one, the official list consisting of 135 pages. From this it may be seen that the enormous variety and scope of the subjects taken in hand. The president of the congress was Dr. Manuel Carmona Valle. The vice president in charge of the American doctors, ninety-three Mexican and doctors of other nationalities. The presence of American medical men was an interesting feature of the congress, so far as the Pan-American people were concerned. As yet we have no Mexican lay doctors, but the fact that a young lady has been admitted to practice in the city of this city, the innovation in the legal profession will soon, doubtless, be followed by a similar one in the medical.

Among the prominent men of the United States and Canada who attended were: Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, the president of the Pan-American medical congress; Dr. S. P. Collins, of Hot Springs, Ark.; Charles A. L. Reade, of Pennsylvania; Dr. L. E. Johnson, of Washington, D. C.; Albert Vandenberg, of New York; Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of Chicago, first cousin of Vice President Stevenson; Dr. Emma B. Culbertson, vice president of the Academy of Medicine, of Boston, and Dr. M. A. Smith, surgeon of the New England hospital for children. Many of the doctors and their families came in a special train. At the hotel where the city was met by a large number of prominent doctors of Mexico.

On the 18th instant actual work was commenced, and the last day of papers were read and discussed in the various sessions, dentistry being included. The two most eminent Mexican doctors, Lavista and the other, took an active part in the proceedings.

On the 15th instant another series of papers were discussed and experiment in dentistry was conducted on a dog by Dr. Frank of Chicago.

On the 18th instant the proceedings were made by delegates from the various countries, represented. In the afternoon, Dr. Reed speaking on behalf of America. On the same day the president and Mrs. Diaz entertained the visitors at the historic castle of Chapultepec.

The next meeting of the congress will be held in Caracas, Venezuela, during the year 1938.

WILL PUBLISH A HISTORY.

Georgia Division of T. P. A. To Publish Commercial History.

The Georgia division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America is compiling a history of the association in this state, which promises to be one of the most valuable as well as interesting works of this character ever published in Georgia.

The book will be elaborately illustrated, and besides containing half tone cuts of all of the officers of the association, it will contain pictures of the most interesting places in the state. The peach orchards, the pretty farms and the beautiful scenery will all be displayed.

Nothing in the state of any interest whatever will be left out, and the book will prove to be of great value as an advertisement for the resources of Georgia.

Every town and city in the state will be told of and the history of the most important ones will be given in full. Pictures of the state and large buildings in the most important cities will be given.

All the wholesale houses, manufacturing industries and professions will be included, and will be handily bound. It will be sold throughout the state and will do much to advertise the state and will prove beneficial in the northwest, where it will tell those who intend to seek homes in the south something of our wonderful country.

Every city will buy a certain number of copies of the book and in this way a defense incurred in its publication will be defrayed. The book is to be sold for \$1.00, with which to entertain the association members who attend the convention to be held in Atlanta next year. Every man who attends this convention will be presented with a copy of the book, and in this way it will be circulated.

It is now claimed by historians that the oldest town within the limits of the United States is Takla, on the Rio Grande river, in Texas.

The Kennesaw river is said to pour a volume of water into the ocean than any other river on the Atlantic or Gulf coast between St. John and the mouth of the Mississippi.

While Dr. Kane was on his second expedition he and his party were in a temperature ranging from 64 to 80 degrees below zero.

The frog cannot breathe with its mouth open, its breathing apparatus being so arranged as to exclude air at all times except when the nostrils alone are working.

A case which it took several workmen four years to complete has just been sent to the Minton pottery to a rich Londoner. It is valued at \$10,000.

At the beginning of this century a most peculiar cholera remedy was in use in Persia. It consisted on wadding up a leaf from the khoran and forcing it down the patient's throat.

There has been lately found on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec a flower which roughly does the work of a clock. In the morning it is white, at noon it is red and at night blue. The changes of color being remarkably regular.

A curiosity from the oyster beds was shown in Oystertown, Md., several days ago. Henry Davis, a Rock Hill oysterman, while tending on Huntingfield bar, caught a perfect oyster by one and one-half inches, which had grown in the mouth of an old clay pipe. The oyster was so tightly wedged in the bowl as to render it impossible of removing without breaking the pipe.

CITY SCHOOLS AT WORK

Scheming To Keep the Public Schools

Open Full Time.

TO APPROPRIATE \$2,000 MORE

This Sum Will Pay the Teachers Up To December 24.

PUBLIC MARKET PROPOSITION CONSIDERED

Dr. Spalding Tells the Council What the Owners of the Markham Site Will Do.

The city schools are busy scheming to overcome the difficulties which have presented themselves over the payment of city school teachers.

An extra appropriation of \$2,000 will be required to keep the schools open until December 24th, the usual closing time. Unless this money can be raised the schools will have to be closed, as the appropriation is already nearly exhausted on account of the increased force of teachers, made necessary by the growth of the schools.

A conference was held yesterday morning in the mayor's office between all the members of the finance and street committees and the mayor. The situation was debated at length and on a vote an overwhelming majority of those present agreed that if it was possible to do so the \$2,000 that is necessary in addition to the regular school appropriation should be given to the board of education for the payment of teachers.

There were two or three votes against this on the ground that expenses had already been heavy for the city and should not, in justice to the taxpayers, be increased. Mayor King and Chairman Inman, of the finance committee, and the chairman of the street committee were pointed a committee of three to look into the matter and see if the appropriation can be taken out of the contingent fund or from some other source.

The settlement arising closing the schools the last two weeks in December is very strong if it can be prevented.

Several of the city fathers who attended the conference today were seen after the meeting and they all took a hopeful view of the situation and expressed the belief that it was possible to raise enough money from the city treasury to keep the schools open until the date for Christmas.

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KILLED HIS FRIEND

Fatal Shooting Near Buckhead Wednesday

Results in a Charge of Murder.

HIS GUN ACCIDENTALLY FIRED

And Herbert Harris Receives the Load in His Side.

THEY HAD BEEN OUT BIRD HUNTING

Authorities Believe It Was Accidental—Walker Locked in the Station House.

While out hunting last Wednesday Dock Walker, a young white boy, fifteen years of age, shot and mortally wounded Herbert Harris, twelve years old, near Buckhead, five miles from the city, on the Peachtree road.

As a result of his wound, young Harris died at his home in Buckhead Thanksgiving night. His father is W. R. Harris, who is the proprietor of a store in that vicinity. Walker is a son of Cicero Walker, who lives at the same place.

Coroner Faden held an inquest over the body yesterday morning, and the jury brought in a verdict recommending that Walker be held for an investigation by the grand jury. He was therefore placed under arrest yesterday afternoon by County Officer Connolly, and locked in the station house on the charge of murder.

The details of the shooting are not known, with the exception of the statement of the youthful murderer. It is believed, though, it was an accident, as there was no known enmity between the two boys.

The youths left their home early last Wednesday morning. They disappeared through the fields north of Buckhead. Harris carried a Winchester; Walker was armed with an old musket.

"I Have Shot Herbert." It was about 4 o'clock that afternoon that Mr. Harris, sitting on his front porch, was surprised to see Dock Walker running toward him greatly excited.

"I have shot Herbert," he said, "and he is lying in the road just around the curve."

In an instant Mr. Harris had accompanied Walker to the prostrate form of his son, within a stone's throw of his home. The little fellow was lying on the ground, motionless. A frightful hole in his right side indicated the track of the deadly load of bird shot.

The injured boy was carried into his home and physicians hastily summoned. Every possible effort was made to save his life, but without avail. About 4 o'clock Thursday night he died, saying as he breathed his last breath that Walker had shot him accidentally.

Says It Was An Accident. When seen in his cell at the station house last night, young Walker made the following statement:

"Herbert and I had been out hunting all day, and were coming home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was walking on my left, and I was carrying my gun on my left arm. The trigger was cocked and the muzzle was pointed toward him.

"Suddenly the gun went off. How the trigger was cocked, I don't know. I suppose it caught in some way in my trousers. I heard Herbert cry 'I am shot,' and he fell to the ground, with the blood slowly running from a wound in his side. I then ran to Mr. Harris's home and told him of what had happened. The shooting

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN PRACTICAL SOLDIERING BY THE MACON MILITIA.

Something To Supersede the Hothouse Style of Military Education.

No doubt military training in most states might be improved, and Captains J. E. F. Stevens and G. E. Bell, respectively, of the Macon Hussars and the Macon Light Infantry, have taken it upon themselves to do this.

To go by boat or train to a summer camp and enjoy a jolly junket is the usual practice of the militia. The opinion of these officers, the way to manufacture the hard, tough kind of soldiers is to send them to a summer camp.

Recent trials at Griffin, Ga. Two companies were marched over rough, hilly country, and then the march was resumed. The march was made in the morning, the march was made in the morning, the march was made in the morning.

There is one point of a purely military character on which I wish to comment; namely, the use of Vio Kofra (prepared by the Brunswick Pharmaceutical Co., 22 West 11th street, New York), which has been furnished to the companies and was employed during the march. After marching two hours the men were halted and two ounces of Vio Kofra administered to each man. Then the march was resumed.

"In a few moments all sense of fatigue and discomfort passed away, the step was brisk and the men full of life. The circulation quieted down and the respiration became free."

Preparation had been tested by Captains Stevens and Bell for several weeks prior to the march. In order to satisfy themselves that it had no deleterious or re-active effect, Captain Stevens says: "The men were marched by the company, the march was made in the morning, the march was made in the morning, the march was made in the morning."

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ADVANCED SLOWLY

Cotton Closed at the Best Prices and 1 1/2 to 12 Points Up.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT LIGHT

Wheat Was Strong, Advancing 1 1/2 to 2 Cents. Closed Quiet and Very Irregular—Transactions Light.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named: Atlanta—Quiet; middling 6 1/2-10. Liverpool—Steady; middling 7 1/2-10. New York—Quiet; middling 7 1/2-10. New Orleans—Firm; middling 7 1/2-10. Galveston—Steady; middling 7 1/2-10. Norfolk—Firm; middling 7 1/2-10. Savannah—Steady; middling 7 1/2-10. Mobile—Quiet; middling 7 1/2-10. Memphis—Firm; middling 7 1/2-10. Augusta—Steady; middling 7 1/2-10. Charleston—Steady; middling 7 1/2-10. Houston—Holiday.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:										
	RECEIPTS				SHIPMENTS		STOCKS			
	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895		
Saturday	1953	607	2250	1000	11036	18885				
Sunday	1197	434	1731		10623	18519				
Monday	1490	674	1229	1575	10523	17718				
Tuesday	1339	891	2280	1000	9672	17069				
Wednesday	1626	857	450		9679	17069				
Thursday					9761	17807				
Friday										
Total	7662	2979	9534	5800						

Wedding Gifts

ARE EASY TO SELECT FROM LARGE STOCK OF

SOLID SILVERWARE

WHICH WE CARRY, RANGING FROM THE MODEST AND INEXPENSIVE ARTICLE TO THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE. WE CAN SUIT EVERYONE'S PURSE.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall Street.

phosphate gin

cures kidney and bladder troubles.

is a fine general tonic.

—for sale by—

all drug stores and bars.

—the genuine—

is found in round bottles, inclosed in square cartons bearing the name of the phosphate gin remedy co., atlanta, ga.

(push, hustle & co.)

PLUMBING GOODS.

I have opened a plumbers supply house, and can sell anything you want at whole sale prices.

A. B. BUTCHER, 17 South Forsyth Street.

OPUM

and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.

B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 1045 Whitehall St.

MADAWASKA

TRADE MARK

MADE IN U.S.A.

The Return of Prosperity

Is evinced by the fact that in December 1,000 drummers will be sent out by the

Trio Steam Laundry.

The fame of this popular laundry will be heralded far and near, giving all an opportunity to reap the benefits of fine laundry work. Remember we give a pure linen finish to all work.

Trio Steam Laundry

79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Liberal commission to agents in other towns.

Anti-Trust Cotton Ties.

WILLIAM W. BIERCE,

1102 Hennen Building, New Orleans.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

ILLINOIS STEEL CO.'S

STANDARD STEEL ARROW TIES.

We invite your aid by giving you our trade.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM

The Standard Printing Ink Co.,

NO. 108 CANAL ST., CINCINNATI, O.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

DUGRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR

Is Highly Recommended as A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES and all kinds of fevers.

Agents: E. Fougere & Co., New York, Oct 31 10th sat

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON (London-Paris), Sailing at 10 a. m.

SOUTHAMPTON-SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 1, 1 p. m.

ST. PAUL-SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 1, 1 p. m.

NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 2, 1 p. m.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.

WESTERLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 2, noon

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1 p. m.

NOORDLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 2, noon

FRIEDLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 2, noon

International Navigation Co.

Piers 14 and 15, North river, Office 6, Bowling Green, N. Y.

ED. J. KIRBY, Agent, 12 Kimball House.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

R. T. Dorsey, P. R. Br. Wm. Albert Howell, DORSEY, BREV.

Office—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TO RATIFY THE BILL

County Board of Education Appeals to the People for Better Schools.

ELECTION OCCURS NEXT MONTH

Board Held an Important Session Yesterday and Took Action on Several Matters.

The county board of education held an important meeting yesterday morning in the office of County School Commissioner J. P. Stevens.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering steps to be taken in connection with the bill providing for a local system of schools for Fulton county, which is to be voted for on the 16th of next month. The board of education will hold two meetings each week from now on until after the election. Every effort is to be put forth to secure the ratification of the bill, and Commissioner Guinn in connection with the board, is making a vigorous campaign.

Large delegations from Bryants, Collins, Adamsville and other districts were present to discuss the proposed improvement of the county schools with the board. One of the most influential men in the county, He expressed himself as being deeply interested in the project, and said that he and his neighbors would do all in their power to secure the ratification of the bill.

The other members of the delegation expressed themselves on the same line. Several of them who came into the office of the commissioner with the minds opposed to the bill, after hearing the arguments in its favor and talking it over with the others, went away enthusiastically supporting it. They will organize systematic work in each district and make a thorough and complete canvass of the county.

County School Commissioner Guinn delivered an informal talk to the citizens' committee after the adjournment of the board of education. He showed the necessity of the ratification of the local tax bill in the election of December 16th, if any movement whatever is hoped for in the present school system. His talk was received with many expressions of approval and when the meeting broke up arrangements were made by the delegations from the county districts to hold public meetings in every part of the county. Commissioner Guinn, with Governor Northern, Captain Liddell and Captain Thompson, a member of the board, and others will address these meetings, while the local committees appointed will make a house to house canvass in the country and see that the people are made familiar with the objects in view.

All those present at yesterday's meeting agreed that if the people could be made to understand the importance of the bill they would come out en masse and vote for its ratification. The only trouble appears to be in getting the matter thoroughly before the public between now and the time of the election. It is a campaign, inside of the city, this would be a comparatively easy task but as it concerns only those who live in the country districts outside of Atlanta and East Point as well, it is much more difficult.

"I want," said Commissioner Guinn, after yesterday's meeting, "to impress the fact on the minds of the people of the county that it appears to me to be simply a choice between having a local system of schools of our own, and being forced to accept our schools as a part of the general state system and at the same time be obliged to raise more money in the way of taxes in the latter event than in the former."

"For instance, if the bill which is now before the legislature passes, and there is any increase in taxes in the way of taxes pushed by State School Commissioner Guinn and other very influential state officers and educators, Fulton county would have to raise by taxation, in addition to the present amount, an additional \$100,000. If we adopt the bill which the people are called upon to ratify on December 16th, the county would only have to raise in additional taxes about \$30,000 or nearly one-fourth less than under the operation of the general law."

When it is considered that there are some few who object to the adoption of the local law on the ground that it will cause a slight increase in taxes in the county, you can easily see that these people are standing in their own light, for unless our bill is put into operation they will have to pay in taxes and still get schools that are not nearly so good as we could give under the local system."

"I say that the schools under the local system would be better for the county than those which would be under the general law, because I believe that the experience of every public educator will bear me out in the statement that it is almost impossible for a general law to prescribe a system that will meet the wants of every community satisfactorily. A general system must be so arranged as to be applied to the most backward communities of the state, and it must have the same operation among all. If one county has five or six months schools the other schools must have the same, and the conditions are that the same textbooks will be prescribed throughout the state, together with the same rules and other regulations governing the schools."

"With a local system we would be absolutely independent of the state system. We would get our pro rata of the state school fund and add to it whatever amount we might raise by local taxation, which, as I have stated, would be about \$30,000. This \$30,000 added to our pro rata of \$150,000 would give us \$180,000 with which to operate our schools. Such a fund would enable us to extend the term to nine months if we so determine and to employ better teachers and make improvements in the school houses which are sadly needed everywhere. We could also adopt our own books and be perfectly independent of the state in everything else. Taking both propositions into consideration, I do not see anything else than that the bill which our board has had the legislature to pass, but in all probability save money to them besides."

Disease—Constitutional Catarrh, Cause—Impurities in the Blood; Remedy—Hood's Sarsaparilla; Result—Pure blood, a good appetite, healthy digestion, whole system built up and strengthened.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

A Graphophone Will Be Exhibited at the Library Club Tonight.

The Saturday Night Club will hold an interesting meeting tonight in the hall of the Young Men's Library Association. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, That the Fulton bill, which is now pending before the Georgia legislature, should become a law." Several of the best speakers in the club will make addresses on each side of the question, and several voluntary debates have also been arranged.

After the debate has been finished Mr. Charles L. Delbridge will exhibit his new graphophone. It is a wonderful instrument, being an improvement on the phonograph. Several of the choicest selections and speeches will be reproduced and the members are eagerly anticipating the entertainment. The Saturday Night Club has several talking machines, but it is safe to say none that can compare with the one which will be exhibited tonight. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and every one in the city is invited to be present.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

Many Damage Suits Were Filed in the Clerk's Office Yesterday.

TWO SUITS AGAINST THE CITY

Judges, Jurors, Witnesses and Lawyers Spend a Busy Day—Grand Jury Returns Many True Bills.

A unique and interesting damage suit was filed yesterday afternoon in the city court by Attorney W. P. Calhoun, representing Charles Broyles, who was arrested on November 10th on the charge of being drunk.

Broyles states that he made no resistance whatever to his arrest and gave the officers no trouble, but that it was while he was confined in the station house that he received the damages which have caused him to file suit against the city.

He says that while he was detained in the station house he was struck without provocation by Call Officer Ivey, with a billy and his collar bone broken. He says he was refused the services of a physician and was compelled to lie in the station house from 11 o'clock, November 10th, until the next morning. The next day, he asserts, he deposited \$2.75 with the station house keeper, and was released.

On account of his alleged cruel treatment he sues for \$5,000 damages against the city.

Sues for Her Husband's Death.

Another suit was yesterday filed against the city of Atlanta by Emma Baldwin, who sues in the sum of \$10,000 for the death of her husband and the loss of his support.

In her petition she states that her husband, Joe Baldwin, was sent to the city stockade last July to serve thirty days, as he was unable to pay the delinquent taxes in the record of the city. He died while in the stockade, and she sues for damages for the charges of being disorderly upon the streets.

The wife asserts that her husband was in ill health when he was sent to the stockade, which fact was known to the officials at the convict camps, and that, although he stated that he could not work, he was carried to the camps and placed at hard labor in the sun when the thermometer registered 90 degrees in the shade. She says that when he could no longer stand up, he was given work that he could do while sitting down, and that his death resulted from overwork at a time when he was not able to perform even the slightest tasks.

Says His Arrest Was Malicious.

J. S. Tidwell yesterday brought suit for damages against J. D. Stowers for \$10,000, alleging that he was arrested on the charge of larceny, which act is said to be malicious and without probable cause on the part of the defendant.

Tidwell says that the warrant was dismissed when the day for trial was reached on account of the want of prosecution, as Stowers was not present when the case was ready to be tried before Justice of the Peace Bloodworth.

Grand Jury Finds True Bills.

The work of the grand jury yesterday was confined to criminal business, and the following indictments were returned: Leonard Allen, burglary; in two cases; John Cooper, burglary; Will Barnes, simple larceny; George Perdue, Ed Morgan and Adolphus Bailey, murder; J. W. Todd, forgery; Reuben Willis, simple larceny; Albert Thomas, burglary; Charles Morrow, murder; C. J. Welborne, Jr., larceny.

No bill was returned against A. B. Ward, who was charged with an assault with intent to murder.

Application for Injunction.

An application for injunction was filed yesterday by Williamson & Co. against Mr. Thomas L. Johnson and his wife, Mrs. Lily S. Johnson, asking that they be restrained from disposing of a city lot known as West End until a claim for \$1,330.00, held by the Williamson company, is settled.

The petition was presented to Judge Landrum, who signed an order granting the case for a hearing before him on next Saturday, at which time the defendants are to show cause why the injunction should not be granted as prayed for.

In January, 1896, the petition states, Mr. Johnson contracted with J. T. Samples & Co. for the erection of a house on the West End lot and for a barn and necessary fencing about the premises. It is alleged that Mr. Johnson stated in the contract that he owned the property and that he would pay for the improvements when the contract was completed.

The Williamson company makes the allegation in its petition that late in January Mr. Johnson delivered to his wife the deed to the property, but that the deed was not placed on record until the following month, after the signing of the contract.

It is stated that J. T. Samples & Co. refused to complete the house, which was taken up by Williamson & Co., who completed the improvements as per the contract and to the satisfaction of the defendant. The petition states that the house is due by Mr. Johnson a balance of \$1,330.00 and asks that the property in dispute be held until the claim is satisfied. The petition is signed by Attorneys Giddens and Westmoreland, representing Williamson & Co. The petition is filed in the superior court, and to the bill is attached several exhibits to which reference is called.

Silvery Case Goes Over to Monday.

When Judge Berry adjourned court yesterday the case of Mrs. Silvery against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company was being tried, but went over until Monday, when it will be taken up again and completed.

This case was taken up last Tuesday morning and a number of witnesses have testified. Attorney Giddens, who represents the plaintiff, made the argument yesterday for the plaintiff, and was followed by Colonel N. J. Hammond. When Colonel Hammond finished his argument Judge Berry adjourned court for the week. Two more speeches will be made before the case goes to the jury.

This suit is for \$10,000 damages and was brought by Mrs. Silvery several months ago. She states that she was a passenger on the Decatur car line when the motor beneath the car fell, wrecking the car and throwing her on the floor, causing injuries which are permanent.

Heirs Sue for Property.

Mrs. Lillie Johnson, of this city, and Mr. W. E. Sterling, of Carrollton, have filed a suit against Mrs. Nettie E. Sterling to recover a two-thirds undivided interest in and to certain tracts of land lying on Walton and Cain streets and North avenue, in this city.

They claim that they are children of Dr. W. E. Sterling, who died in the year 1894, possessed of this property and are entitled to share in said property. They charge that Mrs. Sterling was the second wife of Dr. Sterling and brought undue influence on their father, causing him to have certain deeds to said property put in her name.

They also charge that Dr. Sterling made the defendant custodian of large sums of money which was in her keeping at the date of his death, amounting to \$20,000, and ask that Mrs. Nettie Sterling, who is the stepmother of the plaintiffs, account to them for their interest to all of said property.

They represent that no administration was ever had on the estate of their father and that the defendant is in possession of the entire estate.

The suit involves large property interests and is returnable to the superior court, and was filed by Mr. R. B. Blackburn as his attorney, for the children and heirs of Dr. W. E. Sterling.

TO CURE A COLD IN THE THROAT.

Take Lozenges Broughton's Lozenges.

A Skeptic Is Not One Who Doubts, But One Who Examines

Come and examine our offerings. The Dissolution Sale reduces prices lower than you've ever known before. Bargains profuse, lavish and prodigal.



Friendship Between Competitors Is Like Friendship Between Two Beautiful Women.

It's a Poetic Fiction.

And yet local competitors have been known to praise our enterprise, compliment our facilities and admit that ours is the largest and best Printing establishment in the South. Lowest prices, always.

The Foote & Davies Co.

14 East Mitchell Street.

X-RAY EXPERIMENTS AT CHURCH

Professor Quick Gives an Interesting Lecture at the Congregational School of Technology.

Professor R. W. Quick, of the Georgia School of Technology, gave an X-ray exhibition and lecture at the Central Congregational church last night.

Professor Quick explained the use of the X-ray and gave a history of its discovery. He told how the strange light had been accidentally discovered. He gave the audience a graphic description of how the light had been put to practical use in operation.

In connection with the lecture Professor Quick gave stereoscopic views of pictures he had taken at the Technological school with the apparatus he uses there. All the views were exceptionally fine ones and were thoroughly appreciated by the audience.

During the course of the evening Professor Quick took an X-ray photograph. The plate was developed and the picture, which was a very good one, was shown on the canvas.

Quick uses in his experiments was made at the Georgia School of Technology, is one of the best in the south and the pictures he has made with it are some of the best made in this country.

JUDGE BECK TO PRESIDE

Has Been Appointed To Hear Argument in Three Cases.

When the supreme court of Georgia meets on December 3d next Judge Marcus W. Beck will occupy the seat of Associate Justice Atkinson and will hear three cases argued by Attorney Giddens and Westmoreland, representing Williamson & Co. The petition is filed in the superior court, and to the bill is attached several exhibits to which reference is called.

Silvery Case Goes Over to Monday.

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Cure Tobacco Habit for 25c.

Ask your druggist for Sure Quit. It's a chewing gum for the tobacco habit. Restores normal action to the heart, stomach, kidneys and sexual organs. Booklet free. Eureka Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Has tens thousand.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

New and Secondhand.

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase. At J. M. MILLER'S, 30 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If so, she may have indigestion. Tryer's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure her in a short time. For sale everywhere.

CASTORIA

Is in every drug store.

Is in every drug store.

Is in every drug store.

Is in every drug store.

Buy Now

Never before were conditions so favorable for making your Winter Clothing purchase. Our stock is brimful of newness in all departments. Not a Clothing want has been overlooked. Best goods, best workmanship, best prices for Men, Boys and Children.

New Suits. New Overcoats. New Furnishings.

HIRSCH BROS.

Everybody's Clothiers, 44 Whitehall Street.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company

CAPITAL \$150,000.

Does a general banking business. Pays interest on time deposits.

Prompt attention given to collections.

Stockholders' Liabilities same as National Bank.

CORNER BROAD AND ALABAMA STREETS, ATLANTA, GA.

EXCHANGE BANK

24 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Cash Capital \$100,000. Undivided Profit \$10,000.

This bank does a general banking business and gives prompt attention to all customers, commercial paper bought.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, Vice President. T. J. FEEPLES, G. A. NICHOLSON, Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000.

Solely accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Our Savings Department will make investments for \$1.00 up to \$5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR GENERAL MILK SUPPLIES.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, PIPE COVERING, SHAFING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS, ETC.

LOANS.

G. W. ADAIR, FORRESTER AND REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

In connection with our real estate business we make loans a specialty. We have loaned for our customers thousands of dollars on first-class mortgages on real estate and never lost a cent, nor never had to sue a claim. We have good applications constantly. If you have any money to loan please see us.

A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate, 16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

NO. ARRIVE FROM NO. DEPART TO

111 Jacksonville, 4:30 am 112 Chattanooga, 4:45 am

113 Savannah, 5:10 am 114 Columbus, Ga., 5:25 am

115 Hapeville, 5:55 am 116 Greenville, 5:40 am

117 Macon, 6:10 am 118 Marietta, 6:25 am

119 Tallapoosa, 6:35 am 120 Richmond, 6:50 am

121 Fort Valley, 7:00 am 122 Washington, 7:15 am

123 Macon, 7:30 am 124 Chattanooga, 7:45 am

125 Brunswick, 8:15 am 126 Fort Valley, 8:30 am

127 Marietta, 8:45 am 128 Columbia, 8:55 am

129 Greenville, 9:10 am 130 Tallapoosa, 9:25 am

131 Jacksonville, 9:40 am 132 Jacksonville, 11:10 pm

133 Chattanooga, 10:45 am 134 Washington, 11:50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

NO. ARRIVE FROM NO. DEPART TO

135 Hapeville, 6:45 am 136 Hapeville, 7:00 am

137 Savannah, 7:45 am 138 Savannah, 7:55 am

139 Hapeville, 8:10 am 140 Hapeville, 8:25 am

141 Macon, 8:30 am 142 Macon, 8:45 am

143 Hapeville, 8:55 am 144 Hapeville, 9:10 am

145 Marietta, 9:25 am 146 Marietta, 9:40 am

147 Brunswick, 9:50 am 148 Brunswick, 10:05 am

149 Tallapoosa, 10:15 am 150 Tallapoosa, 10:30 am

151 Jacksonville, 10:45 am 152 Jacksonville, 11:10 pm

153 Chattanooga, 10:55 am 154 Washington, 12:10 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NO. ARRIVE FROM NO. DEPART TO

155 Nashville, 7:00 am 156 Nashville, 8:00 am

157 Nashville, 8:20 am 158 Chattanooga, 8:30 pm

159 Nashville, 8:40 am 160 Nashville, 9:00 pm

161 Nashville, 9:10 am 162 Nashville, 9:30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NO. ARRIVE FROM NO. DEPART TO

163 Marietta, 7:30 am 164 Marietta, 8:30 am

165 Marietta, 8:45 am 166 Marietta, 9:45 am

167 Marietta, 10:00 am 168 Marietta, 11:00 am

169 Marietta, 11:15 am 170 Marietta, 12:15 pm

171 Marietta, 12:30 pm 172 Marietta, 1:30 pm

173 Marietta, 1:45 pm 174 Marietta, 2:45 pm

175 Marietta, 3:00 pm 176 Marietta, 4:00 pm

177 Marietta, 4:15 pm 178 Marietta, 5:15 pm

179 Marietta, 5:30 pm 180 Marietta, 6:30 pm

181 Marietta, 6:45 pm 182 Marietta, 7:45 pm

183 Marietta, 8:00 pm 184 Marietta, 9:00 pm

185 Marietta, 9:15 pm 186 Marietta, 10:15 pm

187 Marietta, 10:30 pm 188 Marietta, 11:30 pm

189 Marietta, 11:45 pm 190 Marietta, 12:45 pm

191 Marietta, 1:00 am 192 Marietta, 2:00 am

193 Marietta, 2:15 am 194 Marietta, 3:15 am

195 Marietta, 3:30 am 196 Marietta, 4:30 am

197 Marietta, 4:45 am 198 Marietta, 5:45 am

199 Marietta, 6:00 am 200 Marietta, 7:00 am

Georgia Railroad.

NO. ARRIVE FROM NO. DEPART TO

201 Augusta, 8:00 am 202 Augusta, 11:45 am

203 Augusta, 12:15 pm 204 Augusta, 1:15 pm

205 Augusta, 1:30 pm 206 Augusta, 2:30 pm

207 Augusta, 2:45 pm 208 Augusta, 3:45 pm

209 Augusta, 4:00 pm 210 Augusta, 5:00 pm

211 Augusta, 5:15 pm 212 Augusta, 6:15 pm

213 Augusta, 6:30 pm 214 Augusta, 7:30 pm

215 Augusta, 7:45 pm 216 Augusta, 8:45 pm

217 Augusta, 9:00 pm 218 Augusta, 10:00 pm

219 Augusta, 10:15 pm 220 Augusta, 11:15 pm

221 Augusta, 11:30 pm 222 Augusta, 12:30 am

223 Augusta, 12:45 am 224 Augusta, 1:45 am

225 Augusta, 2:00 am 226 Augusta, 3:00 am

227 Augusta, 3:15 am 228 Augusta, 4:15 am

229 Augusta, 4:30 am 230 Augusta, 5:30 am

231 Augusta, 5:45 am 232 Augusta, 6:45 am

233 Augusta, 7:00 am 234 Augusta, 8:00 am

235 Augusta, 8:15 am 236 Augusta, 9:15 am

237 Augusta, 9:30 am 238 Augusta, 10:30 am

239 Augusta, 10:45 am 240 Augusta, 11:45 am

241 Augusta, 12:00 pm 242 Augusta, 1:00 pm

243 Augusta, 1:15 pm 244 Augusta, 2:15 pm

245 Augusta, 2:30 pm 246 Augusta, 3:30 pm

247 Augusta, 3:45 pm 248 Augusta, 4:45 pm

249 Augusta, 5:00 pm 250 Augusta, 6:00 pm

251 Augusta, 6:15 pm 252 Augusta, 7:15 pm

253 Augusta, 7:30 pm 254 Augusta, 8:30 pm

255 Augusta, 8:45 pm 256 Augusta, 9:45 pm

257 Augusta, 10:00 pm 258 Augusta, 11:00 pm

259 Augusta, 11:15 pm 260 Augusta, 12:15 pm

261 Augusta, 12:30 am 262 Augusta, 1:30 am

263 Augusta, 1:45 am 264 Augusta, 2:45 am

265 Augusta, 3:00 am 266 Augusta, 4:00 am

267 Augusta, 4:15 am 268 Augusta, 5:15 am

269 Augusta, 5:30 am 270 Augusta, 6:30 am

271 Augusta, 6:45 am 272 Augusta, 7:45 am

273 Augusta, 8:00 am 274 Augusta, 9:00 am

275 Augusta, 9:15 am 276 Augusta, 10:15 am

277 Augusta, 10:30 am 278 Augusta, 11:30 am

279 Augusta, 11:45 am 280 Augusta, 12:45 am

281 Augusta, 1:00 am 282 Augusta, 2:00 am

283 Augusta, 2:15 am 284 Augusta, 3:15 am

285 Augusta, 3:30 am 286 Augusta, 4:30 am

287 Augusta, 4:45 am 288 Augusta, 5:45 am

289 Augusta, 6:00 am 290 Augusta, 7:00 am

291 Augusta, 7:15 am 292 Augusta, 8:15 am

293 Augusta, 8:30 am 294 Augusta, 9:30 am

295 Augusta, 9:4